

The

DENTAL NEWS

March 1902

A MONTHLY
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PROGRESSIVE
DENTISTS



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The DENTAL NEWS

A Magazine for Progressive Dentists

Vol. I

MARCH, 1902

No. 2

Published by STOWE & EDDY CO.

1133 Broadway, Cor. 26th St., New York

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS



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❧ CONTRIBUTIONS ❧

CONTINUOUS GUM WORK.

WHY do not more dentists recommend continuous gum work to their patients?

In many instances it is owing to the prevailing idea that a plate made of this material is so heavy as to cause inconvenience; others regard it as too expensive, and have a feeling that their patients would prefer something cheaper, while many object to it on the ground that it is easily broken.

Dr. Haskell, who is undoubtedly as well qualified to judge of its merits or disadvantages as anyone in the profession, claims that if a continuous gum plate fits properly, even in cases requiring much extra length and fulness, and consequently additional weight, it should be worn with as much comfort as a plate made on any other base.

A series of actual tests recently made, in which ten average plates constructed in various ways were carefully weighed, showed that the continuous gum plates were somewhat heavier than those mounted on rubber or celluloid, much lighter than those made of gold, with teeth backed and soldered, and of about the same weight as plates of gold with rubber attachments.

This may surprise some of the older practitioners, whose recollections of the heavy, clumsy continuous gum work of twenty and more years ago would seem to contradict this statement, but it must be remembered that in recent years great improvements have been made in the manufacture of the bodies and enamels by which the weight has been reduced and the strength increased, making it possible to produce thinner plates than would have been practical with the old materials. The softness of the platinum admits of its perfect adaptation to the model, making it possible to obtain a better fit than in any other variety of metal plates, and by recent improvements in the method of their construction, by the judicious use of stiffeners at what have been learned by experience to be the

weak points, we are enabled to produce a plate of the greatest possible strength and the least possible weight.

It is a well-known fact that in all mechanical products, as, for example, the sewing machine, bicycle, etc., the machines of late manufacture are vastly superior to those of earlier date and yet sold at a much lower price.

The same factors which make this possible enter, to a certain extent, into the production of dental materials and instruments, and a much better continuous gum case can be made to-day for from thirty to forty dollars than could have been produced twenty years ago for a much greater amount, notwithstanding the high price of platinum.

The following extract from "Harris' Principles and Practice of Dentistry" may be of interest in this connection:

"A continuous gum piece, made in the most perfect manner, may be safely said to be the most beautiful, as it certainly is the purest and sweetest, artificial denture that can be worn in the mouth, so long as the porcelain retains its integrity, and in view of the fact that 95 per cent. of the fractures of these plates are caused by carelessness in handling while cleansing, if patients are instructed to use proper precautions to avoid dropping them while out of the mouth, the chances of breakage are very slight.

"Should such accidents occur, however, the repairing of these dentures is so safe and simple, if properly done, that they can usually be quickly restored to their original condition of beauty and usefulness.

"One obstacle to the general adoption of this method has been the fact that much practice is required, especially in the management of the furnace heats, and unless he makes a specialty of this work the ordinary practitioner is certain to meet with discouraging failures in the final process of baking an otherwise perfectly constructed piece.

"It is much better, therefore, for the average dentist to have these cases done by some experienced worker in continuous gum, who can execute it in such style as can be attained only by constant practice and familiarity with the special details of its construction."

If patients could be shown and made to realize how many superior points these dentures possess, they would be more than willing to

pay the difference in price, and many rubber plates would be replaced by them, to the great satisfaction and benefit of the wearers, as well as having a tendency to elevate the standard of prosthetic dentistry.

This work, being somewhat uncommon, especially in smaller towns, of course is seldom called for by patients requiring artificial work, but if dentists had at hand a few samples of these plates, which could be shown, many people would take advantage of the opportunity to secure them.

No merchant would attempt to sell goods unless he had them to show to prospective customers, and while we realize the fact that a dentist must confine himself to certain professional rules, we think many of them might profitably adopt some of the methods observed by the hustling, up-to-date business man in such a manner as to increase their incomes without in any way detracting from the dignity of their calling, or infringing the rules of professional ethics.

W. H. STOWE.

THE TENDENCY TO CHEAPNESS.

One of the marked tendencies of the times in the dental profession is that of *cheapness*. Who can tell why? Perhaps it is owing to the fact that fees are smaller, or it may be that the large number of advertising dentists have had something to do with lowering the standard of work; but the fact remains that when, a few years ago, a new filling material, tooth, rubber or instrument of merit was introduced, the first question asked was: "Is it better than what I have used before?" Now, the thought that presents itself in a majority of cases is whether it is cheaper than what was previously used. This tendency is found, not only among those dentists who from necessity are obliged to practice economy in purchasing their supplies, but is very noticeable in many of those whose high professional standing and extensive practice with liberal fees would lead one to suppose that nothing but the very *best* of materials would be allowed to enter into their work. Every day the dental depots are called upon to supply So-and-So's make of teeth, or alloy, or whatever it may be, not because the article is better than that of a different make, but solely because the purchaser sees, or thinks he sees, an opportunity to save a dollar, or

possibly a few cents, when by the expenditure of a small amount more he could obtain something which he knows is infinitely better, and will make his work very much more satisfactory to his patient as well as easier for himself. It is difficult to understand by what process of reasoning a dentist who receives a fair price from a patient for an upper denture can make it appear to be for his advantage to use a set of teeth of an inferior make, often lacking in strength and adaptability, for the sake of possibly saving fifty cents. We refer, not to those who make a set for a low price, and who of course are obliged to save every cent possible in order to get a profit on their work, but to those whose fees would seem to warrant a desire to use only that which is *best*. That the condition exists is known to the dealers in and manufacturers of dental goods, but why it has become so prevalent is a mystery.

B. O. B.

EDITORIAL

We wish to thank our friends of the profession for the very cordial manner in which our first number was received and for the many letters of commendation and encouragement with which we have been favored. We are aware of the difficulty of entering the field of dental journalism with a new publication, and it was not without some misgivings that the initial number was launched, but its very flattering reception, and the liberal manner in which new subscriptions are being received daily, has given us courage to believe we can conduct it successfully. We assure our readers that we shall endeavor to attain a high standard of excellence, keeping the journal absolutely independent of trade interests and unbiased in every way, and we feel confident that if those who appreciate our efforts will co-operate with us by sending in their contributions and any interesting matter that may come to their notice we shall be able to make our little magazine a valuable addition to the dental publications of the day.

MISCELLANEOUS

ONE ON THE DENTIST.

HIS ADVERTISING SCHEME WORKED A LITTLE TOO WELL.

"I'M through with freak advertising," said the young dentist. "I've had my fling at trade secured through illegitimate tricks, and I've sworn off from further cultivation of the public in ways that are dark.

"It was about six months ago that I first resorted to irregular methods of securing patronage. Things were going fairly well with me then, but I made up my mind that I was entitled to still more business, and in order to secure my just deserts availed myself of one of those idiotic advertising schemes. I wrote letters to total strangers whose names had been picked up haphazard out of directories and newspapers and inclosed bills for services rendered. These letters were all modeled on the same copy. In them I suavely expressed my hope that the cuspids and bicuspid of my unknown patrons had been in good condition since I last treated them, and I generously suggested that if they so desired I would be pleased to have them call and undergo a final dental examination as a guarantee of thorough satisfaction before the payment of the inclosed bills, which ranged from \$25 to \$50.

"Of course I never expected to get any money out of these bills. My object in sending them was to arouse curiosity among the fictitious debtors, who, having never heard of me professionally or otherwise, would naturally be anxious to find out something about me and the strange circumstances of their unmerited bills. I had pursued this plan for about four months with tolerable success, when I sent out a bill and a stereotyped letter to a man who lived on West Twenty-third street and may be called Whitman for the purpose of the story. His bill was for \$25. That letter, like all the others, was only a stray shot fired at a very elusive

target, and the chance of getting a reply was only one in a thousand. In that particular case the long shot won, and two days after mailing the letter I was honored with a call from Mr. Whitman. He had a decidedly strenuous manner, and his opening remarks fairly swept me off my feet.

" 'Hello, doc,' he said briskly. 'I got your letter yesterday, and I was mighty glad to see that you are disposed to be so accommodating about the work you did on my teeth last week. The fact is you did an infernally poor job. The plugs have all fallen out already, and you warranted them for ten years. That being the case, it's nothing more than common justice that you should fix me up again. I had intended to kick against paying your bill, but since you are willing to rectify your mistake, why, I'll give you another trial, and if you do all right the second trip I'll pay you the \$25 without a murmur.'

"I stared at Mr. Whitman in amazement. Quite certain was I that never before had I met the gentleman, and consequently I was positive that I had never plugged his teeth. On the impulse of the moment I said as much.

" 'My dear sir,' I gasped, 'you must be mistaken in your dentist. I have no recollection of having done any work for you.'

"Mr. Whitman glared at me ferociously. 'Oh, ho,' he growled, 'so you are going to try to deny your butchery, are you? You're going to try to put it off on somebody else, are you? Well, sir, you can't do anything of the kind. Fortunately I've got your bill right here to prove that you and nobody else did it. If you didn't tinker with my teeth you have no business to send me a bill for dental services. But you did send me a bill, and for \$25, too, so you can't go back on your own work.'

"Without a doubt Mr. Whitman was the coolest customer I had ever met. If he had not been quite so brazen I think I should have had the audacity to insist that there was a mistake, and I should have trumped up some explanation that would have seemed half way plausible; but, as it was, his nerve far exceeded my own, and his high-handed attack so thoroughly undid me that for the life of me I couldn't muster the courage to invent one single lie. He saw his advantage and followed it up boldly.

" 'I'm ready for you to go to work right now,' he said, 'and I see that you have no patients waiting and can soon be ready, too. We

may as well get at it right off. I always like to get a disagreeable job over with as soon as possible.'

"As the gentleman delivered himself of this bit of wisdom he plumped himself down in the operating chair and opened his mouth to my inquiring gaze. The first look amazed me. I never saw such a set of teeth. Clearly somebody had been pegging away at them and quite recently, too, and the bungling the incompetent workman had been guilty of was frightful to contemplate. He had bored and filled and gouged recklessly, and the task Whitman had called upon me to do was to fill the cavities and otherwise repair the damage inflicted by my obstreperous predecessor. Whitman noted my expression of disgust.

'I'm not surprised that you feel like kicking yourself around the block,' he said. 'You certainly must admit that it is about the sorriest job ever inflicted on a man's mouth. Lord, I should think you'd lie awake nights, lambasted as you must be by your conscience for such diabolical butchery.'

"I suppose I could have denied the job even then and won out in my contention, but one glance at that infernal bill settled me, and I went to work. It took me six mortal hours to get Mr. Whitman's mouth into respectable shape. He fairly beamed upon me when the ordeal was over.

"'You're the right kind of chap, after all,' he said. 'I guess you do know your business in spite of your first blunder. I don't know what was the matter with you the other day. You must have been rattled or something. Here, sir, is your \$25.'

"Mr. Whitman laid down the money and clapped on his hat and was out of the office before I could say 'scat,' and I sat down and wept over the paltry sum I had received for a difficult piece of work that would have been cheap at \$75."—*New York Times*.

STRENUOUS LIFE.

Peaceful business methods oft
Succeed where others fail;

Yet dentists and chiropodists
Keep fighting tooth and nail.

—*Chicago News*.

PAINLESS LYNCHING.

The friends of Dr. J. Sidney Goodmanson, a well-known and popular dentist of Webster, S. D., are mystified concerning a ridiculous and false story regarding him that emanated from Tacoma, Wash., recently. According to the story, the doctor was supposed to have been lynched in some backwoods county of Washington, and strenuous efforts were being made to conceal the fact from the authorities and the friends of the victim.

The story is all the more absurd from the fact that Dr. Goodmanson has never been within the State of Washington. He is and has been for several years quietly engaged in the practice of his profession in Webster, S. D., and therefore not the slightest foundation can be imagined for the story which some "string fiend" told a too credulous world. Certain features in the story seem to the doctor's friends to point to a malicious motive, but the story itself was so far-fetched and devoid of truth as to defeat any intention that might have existed of doing the doctor harm.

The story pretended to account for the fictitious lynching on the theory that the neighbors were suspicious regarding an alleged mysterious disappearance of Dr. Goodmanson's second wife. Of course, had there been such a disappearance there might have been suspicions, but the truth is there was no disappearance. Dr. Goodmanson was married to his second wife in August, 1898, and they are now living happily in Webster, S. D., where both are popular in the best circles and where he is prominent in his profession.

The publication of the story naturally caused much speculation where Dr. Goodmanson was known, although after seeing him in the flesh his friends were convinced of its falsity. Dr. Goodmanson himself insists that if he was lynched it was without his knowledge and a very painless affair of its kind.

ODD DENTAL OPERATION.

NEW USE FOR HYDRAULIC PASSENGER ELEVATORS DISCOVERED.

"Wow, wow, wow!" groaned a telegraph messenger, holding his face in his hands while the salt tears coursed down his grimy cheeks as he staggered into the passenger elevator of a downtown building in Philadelphia the other evening.

"What's the matter, kid?" queried the youth at the elevator lever.

"Me toot'! Me toot'! It aches bad an' all de dentisses shops is shet up this time o' night!" wailed the messenger.

"Lemme look at yer tooth," said the other.

"Say," he continued, after a brief inspection, "lemme take it out for ye, will ye?"

"Sure!" replied the messenger.

In a jiffy one end of a stout bow string was looped around the aching tooth and the other end tied fast to the sliding door of the elevator. Then the elevator boy moved the lever, the car shot downward, and to the accompaniment of a yelp from the messenger the tooth leaped from his jaw, says the *Philadelphia Press*. For a moment the lad was angry enough to fight his benefactor, but gratitude finally prevailed, and he went away rejoicing.

When the elevator boy tells the story, he begins by saying: "I performed a dental operation," for all the world as if he lived in Boston instead of Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG DENTAL COLLEGE TO MOVE.

The faculty of the Pittsburg Dental College, of the Western University of Pennsylvania, is making extensive arrangements for the enlargements of the college and curriculum. After April 1 it will have enlarged quarters, considerably improved facilities, and a number of instructors are to be added to the present corps. The college was established in 1894, and has had a phenomenal growth. The thoroughness of its curriculum is best attested by the fact that during the five years of the existence of the State Board of Examiners first honors have been taken four times by students of the local college.

The college at present occupies quarters in the McNally building, on Penn avenue, near Eighth street. But so speedy has been the growth of the institution that the quarters have for some time been far inadequate to the demands made upon them. As the result the trustees have secured the large building formerly used for the offices of the Pennsylvania company, at Tenth street and Penn avenue. The building is 90x50 feet, has five floors and a basement and attic. All of these will be used by the college excepting the first floor, and it is anticipated that enough room has been secured to provide adequate quarters for some time to come.—*Pittsburg Times*.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE DENTIST.

(A Definition Unabridged.)

The dentist is a human being, but he has no respect for the feelings of his fellow creatures. If you are willing to investigate, you will find that every dentist, however humble and retiring he may appear, has a pull. The dentist is found in all civilized communities where the inhabitants have teeth. He did not live in those days when people were tortured by the most fiendish cruelties that human ingenuity could devise, and it is too bad, because he would have made a great hit.

The duties of a professional dentist are varied; he does many things and many people both at the same time. Different dentists have different ways of filling a tooth, but they all charge about the same price in the end. The first step is to locate a cavity. This is necessary, of course, because without a cavity a dentist would be at a loss to know where to put the filling. A dentist who knows his business, however, never has the slightest difficulty in locating a cavity. Owing to long practice, he is able to see a cavity which is not visible to the naked eye of anyone else.

Having located the cavity, the dentist places in the victim's mouth a contrivance called a "rubber dam," or vice versa. This rubber dam thing consists of a sheet of elastic through which the tooth to be filled protrudes. The idea is to keep the moisture away from the cavity. It is very difficult to express yourself in legible terms with a rubber dam in your mouth. Even a woman wearing one cannot talk. The dentist appears to know this, for he always asks questions out of the spirit of pure deviltry. The victim usually replies with a far-away gurgle or maintains a dignified silence.

After he has adjusted the rubber dam so that you cannot call for help, the dentist gathers up his tools and enters your mouth. Without losing any time he sets up a well-drilling apparatus and begins to bore holes up through your head. Having made the cavity as large as possible, he begins to put the gold filling into it. This process is very simple, however. The hole is filled with gold which is pounded into place by a pile driver. The victim is very often alarmed lest the concussion from the pile driver should jolt

his brains loose, but the dentist doesn't care. After the gold is in the dentist rounds off the edges with a blacksmith's file and removes the rubber dam so that the victim can say, "What are the charges, doctor?"

Then the victim lays his pocketbook down on the table and sadly departs, feeling crushed and humiliated. After his departure the dentist sharpens up his plumbing tools and waits for the next victim.—*Boston Post*.

STATUS OF LITIGATION OVER EVANS'S MILLIONS.

Prompted by the receipt of a pamphlet by the Law Department addressed to the "President of the Dr. Evans Dental Museum," City Solicitor Kinsey recently made a statement upon the status of the litigation over the fortune of the celebrated dentist, Dr. Thomas W. Evans, of Paris. "Subsequently," he said, "to the settlement of the controversy over the disposition of Dr. Evans's estate, in Paris, several attorneys in New York City, who claim a vested interest in it, by reason of a certain assignment made to them of a portion of the claim of their respective clients, relatives of Dr. Evans, instituted proceedings in the courts of New York to have the agreement declared void, on the ground that it had been executed by them. The courts found this claim invalid.

"John Henry Evans, nephew of Dr. Evans, who was excluded from participation in the estate, began proceedings to contest the will. These proceedings have caused delay, and have prevented the sale of certain properties in France. The properties owned by Dr. Evans in Philadelphia have been sold, but the properties in New York have not been disposed of as yet. One property in Paris alone was sold for \$84,000. This price was surprising at the time, and it was generally understood that it was worth only half as much."

The will bequeathed several millions for the erection and endowment of a dental museum and college in this city, and set aside from \$100,000 to \$200,000 for the erection of a marble mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery. The college will be erected at Fortieth and Spruce streets.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

APPROPRIATE COLOR.

"The British government has issued a blue book giving the losses and expenses of the Boer war."

"Well, I should think that really would be a blue book."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

NEWS NOTES

Dr. R. E. Payne, of Fifth avenue, expects to go to London and Paris again next season to deliver clinics.

Dr. Arlington E. Sheets, a well-known dentist of Newark, N. J., died suddenly Jan. 28th from apoplexy.

The dental office of Dr. A. Tierney, 17 Tremont street, Boston, was damaged by fire Feb. 15th.

The office of Dr. H. W. Northrop, a well-known dentist of New York, was badly damaged by fire Feb. 2d.

Dr. C. A. Timme, now of Berlin, Germany, but formerly of New York City, has been visiting here for a few days.

Contract Dental Surgeon J. A. McAlister, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to the Philippines for duty.

A lump of coal fell out of the grate in the dental office of Dr. Anna Hewin, of Maysville, Ky., causing a destructive fire.

A new nitrous oxide factory, said to be the fourth one in the United States, is about to be established in Minneapolis, Minn.

The Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company is about to erect a large addition to its factory at Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. C. E. Gates, of Waterbury, Conn., who was one of the victims of the recent disastrous fire, has secured temporary quarters and resumed the practice of dentistry.

The second quarterly clinic of the Maryland State Dental Association was held Jan. 30th in Baltimore, and was attended by many prominent dentists of the State and District of Columbia.

A largely attended meeting of the Southern branch of the National Dental Association was held in Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 18, 19, 20 and 21.

Greater activity seems to be apparent at S. S. White's Union Square Depot since Mr. Chas. Kerby, of Philadelphia, has taken charge.

The Central Dental Association of Northern New Jersey held its twenty-second annual dinner at Newark, N. J., Feb. 15th, which was attended by about 150 members and guests.

A bill has been recently presented to the New York Legislature to allow persons who have practiced dentistry in the State five years prior to 1895 to apply to judges of courts of records for certificates to continue such practice without examination.

A unique endurance contest recently took place between two students at the dental school of the University of Buffalo, who undertook to see which would remain in bed longer than the other. At the end of 100 hours one of the young men gave up and got up, the other being declared the winner.

An Ohio man claims to have invented an electrical machine by which live nerves can be painlessly removed from teeth. Mr. Edison, the well-known electrical expert, is said to have examined the machine and expects to have an operation performed upon his own mouth as a practical test of its efficacy.

Dr. J. W. Worcester, of Middletown, N. Y., tells us that he has had considerable experience with Archite cement and finds that he has been most successful with it by taking a bottle and filling it with ice water and then mixing his cement on top of it, which retards its setting, making it easier to handle.

A demonstration of the application of hypnotism as an anesthetic, made recently in the office of an Indiana dentist, is said to have been entirely successful.

It is claimed that the dentist was enabled to work for about thirty minutes without a sign from the patient that he was conscious.

The Somerville Dental Society, of Somerville, Mass., was organized Feb. 10th, and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. George L. Marshall; vice-president, Dr. G. M. Kingman; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Georgina Crosby; executive committee, the president, Dr. C. E. Parkhurst and Dr. W. L. Stevens.

The French Academie de Medicine has been much excited over a new dental apparatus which combines the administration of gas with phonographic musical selections. While you are inhaling the one you are likewise drinking in the other, and the result is said to be "a most agreeable sensation."

A DENTIST'S EPITAPH.

Epitaphs are often grim, but seldom grimmer than the following humorous couplet on a dentist's grave:

"Stranger, approach this grave with gravity;
John Brown is filling his last cavity."

—*London Globe.*

In Kansas City there is a dentist by the name of Toothaker and another by the name of Payne. It looks like a breach of professional ethics for men of the dental profession to bear such terrifying cognomens. If these men fail in life they will certainly have some ground for believing that after all there is something in a name.

Two members of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, claim to have perfected the application of electricity in dental surgery as an anesthetic. Their method of using electricity is to cover the region affected with a conductive substance and apply a current of 250 to 300 milliamperes for twenty seconds. Local insensibility is produced, lasting twenty minutes.

A Kentucky farmer is said to be the possessor of a unique set of false teeth which he himself made out of a piece of seasoned apple-tree root, with no other tool than his pocket knife. The teeth are of perfect shape and regularity, and the plate, which is of the same piece of wood, fits his mouth as well as if fashioned by a plaster-of-paris impression. He claims to be able to crack parched corn with his home-made teeth, which is more than can be done with all sets of artificial teeth made by dentists in the regular way.

At a recent meeting of the New Haven Dental Club, the system of charging by the hour for work done was discussed. It was argued that the dentists would do better and more conscientious work, and that the patient would be better satisfied. An effort will be made to bring the matter up for discussion at the next meeting of the State Dental Association.

Acoine is the name of an interesting product which is destined to oust cocaine, morphine, chloral, antipyrine and other anesthetics. A little pinch dropped into the cavity of an aching tooth is said to instantly banish pain. Acoine's properties were recently reported to the French Academy of Medicine by Dr. Chauvel, and are based on divers experiments. Acoine is said to have the great advantage of being non-toxic.

An item going the rounds of the Maine press to the effect that a babe recently born at Calais, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Petersen, had at birth a full-size lower front tooth, which is considered remarkable, recalls a similar case in this town some years ago, when a worthy couple were presented with twin boys, each of whom had a number of teeth when born, as many residents can affirm, and which their little tombstone in the city cemetery also confirms, bearing this remarkable inscription: "Twins of Mr. and Mrs. —, born with teeth."—*Eastport, Me., despatch to Boston Record.*

A Roxbury man was riding home on a Forest Hills car, when two young ladies got on and took seats just opposite him.

Now this man, although considerably past the middle age, thinks he is still somewhat of a charmer, and when he saw the ladies looking in his direction with smiles on their faces he thought most assuredly they were trying to get up a flirtation with him and resolved not to let them beat him at the game.

Just as he was preparing to give them one of the best smiles he had in stock he was compelled to give vent to a most violent sneeze, the result of which exertion caused his upper false teeth to fly from his mouth, right to the feet of one of the girls. The man sat for a moment in abject terror, wondering if he should reach over and pick them up. All the while the girls were giggling. Finally, without looking at the teeth or at the girls, the masher

picked them up and put them in his mouth, and signalled for the conductor to let him off at the next stop, greatly to the amusement of all the passengers.—*Boston Record*.

Dr. Mitchell, of London, who has been visiting New York for a few days, called in upon us and showed us some very interesting samples of his tooth staining. In England he has gained considerable publicity for his developments in this direction, and during his stay here has been delivering clinics on that subject as well as upon his ideas of bridge and crown work, many of which are quite novel.

The stained blocks and teeth he showed us were mostly of dark colors, yet were practical cases. Questioning this, Dr. W. E. Griswold, who has been in England lately, said this was due to the lack of care the English take of their teeth as compared with Americans. He says it is not an uncommon sight to see men of society, attired in faultless manner and perfect toilet, with uncared-for teeth, and with sometimes three or four teeth missing in the front of the mouth. The aversion to wearing plates, and the unadvanced condition of bridge work there, may be a reason for this last condition. With more of such men as Dr. Mitchell, England may soon compare with Americans in its advancement of prosthetic dentistry.

Many dentists prefer gutta percha to cement for setting bridges and caps, and Dr. Mitchell tells us that for eight years he has never used cement for this purpose, but instead uses gutta percha. By doing so he says he never has to destroy the caps of a bridge when for any reason he has to remove it from the mouth. He merely takes a little instrument which he uses for that purpose, heats it over his burner, and then places it on top of his cap or caps of bridge to be removed, and with very little effort, with another instrument, he pries the cap off, thus keeping the bridge uninjured.

The best dentists and the best surgical practitioners in Rome, as everywhere, are Americans, and the jealousy of the local medical men is so great that laws have recently been passed that exclude all future competition. No foreigner can now practice either medicine or dentistry in Rome without a diploma from some

Italian university, and after passing a severe examination. These conditions are not required of native physicians, but it is altogether a good thing, because it keeps out a lot of quacks who, in other foreign cities, disgrace an honorable profession. At the same time, by a singular inconsistency, the science of dentistry is not taught in any Italian school, and students are compelled to go to Austria and France to study.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

The mistake of a printer was apparently the only cause of the detention of Dr. Eduard Loves and Frau Antonie Mamroth, on the arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse recently.

Dr. Loves and Frau Mamroth, second cabin voyagers on the Kaiser, were detained by order of Immigration Commissioner Fitchie on the suspicion that they had eloped from Muenchen, Germany. The Special Board of Inquiry decided that there was no evidence that the couple had eloped, despite the fact that on the second-cabin printed list of the Kaiser the names appear as "Herr Eduard Loves" and "Frau Eduard Loves."

On the manifest of the ship both were registered under their own names, and were highly indignant over their detention, especially on learning the cause. It was done because of a cablegram received by Mr. Fitchie from United States Consul Weimar at Muenchen. He had seen the printed list. So had Mrs. Loves, it is said.

Frau Mamroth is a handsome woman. Dr. Loves is a dentist in Muenchen, and looks prosperous.

Curiously enough, neither would take oath or affirm. They promised to tell the truth, that was all. Both spoke in German. Dr. Loves said he had a wife and son at Muenchen, that he had a dental office there, left in charge of an assistant; that he desired to learn English and American dental methods.

The woman said she was born in Hungary, and lived in Muenchen a year, was divorced from her husband seven years ago and received 250 marks a month alimony. She came here, she said, to learn English.

The Board released them.—*New York Journal*.

An Iowa inventor has designed an instrument which includes an electric illuminator and mirror in combination. The arrange-

ment consists of a short metallic tube, having a lamp-inclosing case at one end and a pair of mirrors of different size at the opposite end. The case is in two parts, hinged together and adapted to inclose an ordinary electric incandescent lamp. The rays of light from the lamp pass through the tube and are reflected by the small mirror against the portion of the mouth it is desired to illuminate, the glass being adjusted on its arm according to the location of the work. The larger glass is then utilized as an ordinary mouth mirror, and a little practice will enable the dentist to use the mirrors in combination to great advantage. A separate mouth illuminator would prove too awkward to handle and so is of no use, but this instrument should become a valuable addition to a dentist's outfit.

The fifteenth annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Dentistry for 1901 has just been issued.

Three meetings for the examination of candidates to practice were held during the year, with the following results:

Total number examined	279
Total number failed	132
Total number registered	147

The Board states that in many cases where unsuccessful candidates are re-examined, often several times, no improvement is noticed, and question whether the number of trials a person may make should not be limited. The Board also recommends that college faculties should forbid undergraduates taking the State Board examination before the end of their college term. Meetings of the Board for examination of candidates during 1902 will be held in Boston, March 5, 6 and 7, June 25, 26 and 27, October 22, 23 and 24.

* The monthly meeting and dinner of the American Academy of Dental Science was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass., March 5, and was attended by forty-one members. An interesting paper was read by Dr. Edward C. Briggs, which was followed by a discussion participated in by Drs. Wm. H. Potter, A. H. Stoddard, Wm. Y. Allen and R. R. Andrews.

DENTISTRY ON THE HOG.

In the name of humanity and long life a rather novel piece of dental work was performed recently at Walbridge Park Zoo, Dr. Cook, veterinary surgeon, wielding the forceps, and being assisted in his work by Superintendent M. L. Moore of the Park Board, and others.

The fine specimen of wild hog presented to the Zoo by George Ketcham was the patient. It had been discovered that the gums of the animal were very much ulcerated, caused by several bad teeth and three "baby" teeth. The animal was in such bad condition that he could not eat and must have suffered much pain.

To alleviate his sufferings the hog was lassoed and tied up tight. Then the jaws were opened and a wedge inserted, so that the patient couldn't close up on the practitioner or "put him on the hog." The three baby teeth were drawn and the rest of his knives and forks were filed off. After they were polished up with Dentaline his hogship was in such shape that it won't be long until he is himself again.—*Toledo (Ohio) Bee.*

SOCIETY EVENTS

DENTAL SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN LOWELL, MASS.

The Lowell Dental Society was organized Jan. 29, 1902; object, good fellowship and professional advancement; meetings, bi-monthly, except July and August.

The officers are: President, Dr. A. W. Burnham; first vice-president, Dr. W. H. Downs; second vice-president, Dr. D. D. Snyder; secretary, Dr. Edwin E. Kinney; treasurer, Dr. E. L. Farrington; librarian, Dr. J. V. Pepin.

The first dinner was held at the Merrimac House on Feb. 12th. Papers were read by Drs. Edwin L. Farrington and W. H. Downs.

The members are enthusiastic and the society has started out under very favorable conditions.

The Connecticut State Dental Association will hold its thirty-eighth annual meeting at Hartford, Conn., Tuesday and Wednesday, May 20 and 21, 1902. Every effort is being made to have a large and interesting meeting. At last year's convention 200 were present. A larger attendance is expected this year. Exhibitors desiring space will communicate with the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Geo. O. McLean, Hartford, Conn.

FREDERICK HINDSLEY,
Secretary.

Bridgeport, Conn.

The Harvard Dental Alumni Association will hold its thirty-first annual banquet Monday evening, June 23, 1902, at Young's Hotel, Boston, Mass. The seventh consecutive alumni day will be held on the morning of the same day at the Harvard Dental School building.

The Massachusetts Dental Society will hold its thirty-eighth annual meeting in Boston, June 4 and 5, 1902.

The Northeastern Dental Association will hold its eighth annual meeting in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 15, 16 and 17, 1902.

COMING SOCIETY EVENTS.

Connecticut State Dental Association, Hartford, May 19, 20.
Pennsylvania State Dental Society, Bedford Springs, July 8, 9, 10.
Rhode Island Dental Society, July 8.
Vermont State Dental Society, Rutland, March 19, 20, 21.
Delaware State Dental Society, Wilmington, July 2.
District of Columbia Dental Society, Washington, December 16.
Maine Dental Society, Camden, July 15, 16, 17.
Maryland State Dental Association, Baltimore, January 30.
New Jersey State Dental Society, Asbury Park, July 16, 17, 18.
New York State Dental Society, Albany, May 14, 15.
Ohio State Dental Society, Columbus, December 2, 3, 4.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

Rate for this department, two cents per word, including headings, "Wanted," "For Sale," &c., and address. Initials charged as words. Copy should reach us not later than the 20th of each month.

Payable invariably in advance.

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WANTED—Would you use Cocaine as local Anæsthetic if not for after trouble? I use gallons. Directions for making a pure, effective solution, guaranteed superior to any advertised. My method of using and materials for 12 ounces solution, \$5.00; 4 for \$2.00 Method alone, \$1.00. Robinson, the Dentist, Morrisville, Vt.

WANTED—Position as operating assistant. Graduate. Registered. Experienced. Age, 27. Best references. Address, Dr. H. G. C., care Stowe & Eddy Co., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE—\$3,000.00 practice in Maine town of 12,000; best equipped office in that section of the State. Good reason for selling. If you mean business, address, "Dentos," care "Dental News," 1133 Broadway, New York City.

FOR SALE—Half interest in advertising office in best location in Boston, Mass. Address, "Boston," care "Dental News," 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Our subscription list is steadily growing. The special offer of three months on trial for ten cents will be withdrawn after this number. If you have not already subscribed, fill out the blank and send it **NOW**, before you forget it.

WANTED—Position by a first-class extractor and crown and bridge worker. Graduate, registered in New York. Fifteen years' experience. Address, "D. D. S.," care "The Dental News," 1133 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Second-hand "New Mode" Celluloid apparatus in good condition. State price, etc. Address, "Celluloid," care "Dental News," 1133 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Young graduate, registered in New York, to take charge of a private practice for six months while owner is abroad. Must be a man of good address and have had some experience. Address, "Europe," care "Dental News," 1133 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Am looking for location in New York City. Would buy interest in first-class practice. Address, with full particulars, "Chicago," care "Dental News," 1133 Broadway, New York City.

That the "Dental News" is read is shown by the fact that twenty-seven answers were received to one "Want Ad." In the February number. Another brought eighteen answers. These results are extremely gratifying to ourselves as well as the advertisers.

THE BEST EVIDENCE

The strongest evidence that we can offer for the use of the **MASON DETACHABLE TOOTH** is that when a dentist once uses it he adopts it permanently.

The finished Mason Crown or Bridge is as strong as a bridge or crown can be made. (The new T shaped inlay has stood a test of 54 lbs.)

The result is accomplished with less work, less trouble, and at less expense.

It is accomplished without any porcelains breaking, checking or discoloring.

If a porcelain does break a repair is the work of ten minutes, without disturbing the bridge or annoying the patient one iota.

All we ask is that you make one trial.

You'll thank us for suggesting it.

Some dentists don't like the drudgery of the laboratory ; others don't have time.

For these we have made special arrangements by which the work will be done under our personal supervision and according to their ideas.

It will be done by as competent mechanical dentists as we could find.

Our prices are lower than good mechanical dentists would charge.

Let us send you a card of prices and instructions. A postal request will do.

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"See
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Never Come Off or Get Loose

PRICES:

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Since we have agreed to line Dental Plates for Dentists with the **DALY GOLD LINING**, we have had numerous requests from Dentists to make the plates for them and line them with gold. We have most skillful Mechanical Operators in our employ, and are able to turn out most perfect work.

Following are the prices for making and lining plates with gold, teeth to be furnished by the dentist:

1 to 3 teeth	-	-	-	-	\$5.00
4 to 7 teeth	-	-	-	-	6.00
8 to 10 teeth	-	-	-	-	7.00
10 teeth upwards	-	-	-	-	8.00

Also, we line old Dental Plates and make them fit better.

Full plates	-	-	-	-	\$5.00
Partial plates	-	-	-	-	\$3.00 to 5.00

Directions for Sending us Work—Rubber Plates

Send good model with wax or gutta-percha base plate. Trim wax bite to show the exact length and fulness the teeth are to be set, both at cutting edge and gum portion. Put in air chamber if necessary, or show by pencil mark the size and shape required, and state whether thick, medium or thin is preferred; also, if you wish us to make any line on plate, such as ridge at heel of plate or around air chamber. In addition state in detail the color of rubber and any other instructions you may wish carried out.

Hoping to receive some work from you, we are,

Yours very truly,

DALY GOLD LINING DENTAL CO.,

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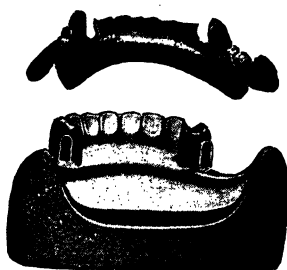
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**ARE OUR SPECIALTIES, BUT WE DO ANY AND ALL KINDS
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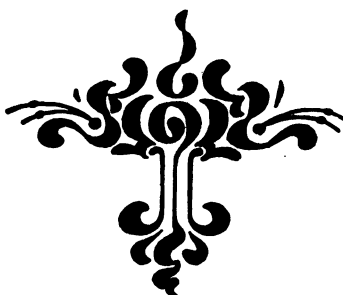
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GENTLEMEN,—We take pleasure in stating that we have had good success in the use of Blair's Antiseptic Root Filling, not only as a root filling, but also as a treatment in cases of Alveola Abscesses of long standing it certainly is effectual and a great time saver.

Very truly yours,

B. OSCAR DOYLE, D.D.S.
HOWARD S. DOYLE, D.D.S.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 30, 1901.

THE BLAIR-WEDEKIND CO.

GENTLEMEN,—Let me congratulate you on your new root filling material. In thirty three years of active practice I have never found anything that so completely fills its purpose, and I am sure that if the profession at large gives it the trial I have it will become universal. I would add that I have been using it as a dressing, for which purpose it is ideal. Believe me sincerely yours,

J. B. ALEXANDER.

These are from the chief demonstrators of the Louisville College of Dentistry

It pleases me to report to you that I have been using your new root filling material and find it an ideal preparation, vastly superior to others I have tried, particularly in the points you bring out in your circular. I also find it an excellent dressing. I am quite sure that those who try it will be pleased with the results.

Very truly

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I have used your Antiseptic Root Canal Filling in my private practice and in college work for about three months. So far it has accomplished all you claim for it. I feel that I can cheerfully recommend it to the profession.

Yours truly,

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I am respectfully,

N. T. YAGER, D.D.S.

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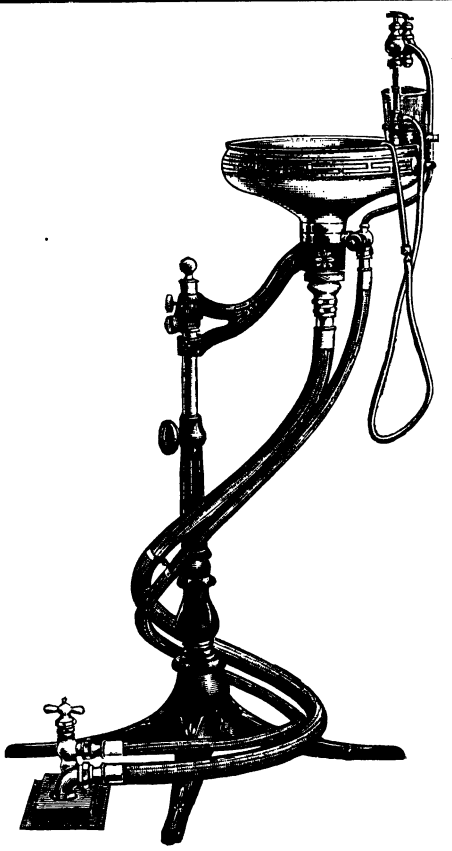
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